

# NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

FOR IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER,

1872;

WITH APPENDIX.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

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1873,

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# NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS FOR IRELAND,

UNDER 17 & 18 VIC., CAP. 76.

TO THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON, M.P.,  
CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

Government Prisons Office, Dublin Castle,  
March 10, 1873.

MY LORD,

In accordance with the provisions of the Act 17 & 18 Vic., cap. 76, I beg to submit the Annual Report on the state of the Convict Prisons in Ireland for 1872.

### *Accommodation.*

The accommodation for convicts in the Government Prisons on the 1st January, 1873, may be estimated as amounting to 2,050.

#### GOVERNMENT PRISONS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody 1st January, 1873,	833	310	1,143
Accommodation 1st January, 1873,	1,500	550	2,050

#### COUNTY AND CITY GAOLS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in custody 1st January, 1873,	—	—	—

Gross Total of Convicts in Ireland, 1,143.

#### NUMBER OF CONVICTS SENTENCED TO PENAL SERVITUDE DURING THE YEAR 1872.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
5 years, . . . . .	53	30	83
7 " . . . . .	62	33	95
8 " . . . . .	4	—	4
10 " . . . . .	4	4	8
14 " . . . . .	2	—	2
15 " . . . . .	3	—	3
20 " . . . . .	4	—	4
Life, . . . . .	1	1	2

Gross Total sentenced in 1872, . 133      68      \*201

#### DISPOSAL OF CONVICTS.

Discharged unconditionally, on completion of sentence, &c., . . .	60
Released on Orders of Licence, . . . . .	195
Total, . . . . .	255

\* Four of these are military convicts.

The Revocations of Licences during the year 1872 were as follow:—

**Males—**

Forfeited and revoked for breach of conditions,	6
„ for new offences,	2

**Females—**

Revoked for breach of conditions in Refuges,	6
„ for new offences,	—

Subjoined is a table similar to that given in previous Annual Reports, showing the number of Convicts respectively "In Custody," &c., "Convicted," and "Discharged," since the year 1854, inclusive—

In custody in Government Prisons, January 1st.	Year.	Convicted.	No. Discharged.
*3,933	1854	710	658
3,427	1855	518	820
3,209	1856	389	1,107
2,614	1857	426	910
2,277	1858	358	946
1,773	1859	322	596
1,631	1860	331	524
1,492	1861	368	561
1,314	1862	592	317
1,575	1863	511	326
1,768	1864	407	381
1,776	1865	299	410
1,637	1866	265	439
1,431	1867	296	330
1,335	1868	246	245
1,325	1869	191	291
1,230	1870	245	253
1,228	1871	219	263
1,200	1872	†201	255
1,143	1873	—	—

No material change has been made during the past year in the working of the Irish Convict System, a gradual decrease in the number of the convicts in custody is probably the best proof that can be given of its efficiency, and it is satisfactory to remark that the decrease in this year is more marked than has been the case for years past.

As remarked in previous reports it might have been expected that the working of the "Habitual Criminals Act" would have tended to raise the numbers in the convict prisons, this has not been the case, and goes far to prove not only as mentioned in the last annual report, the decrease in serious crime in Ireland, but that the majority of convicts released on licence are leading regular lives.

The Golden Bridge Refuge has, as for many years past, been a very great assistance to such of the female convicts as qualified

\* In addition to this number there were 345 convicts under detention in the county prisons, and several hundred in Bermuda and Gibraltar, who were subsequently discharged in Ireland.

† Four of these are military convicts.

themselves for reception there. The Shelter in Harcourt-road also gave every assistance the circumstances of that institution would admit to the convicts sent there to complete their sentences previous to release on licence.

I have to report the homicide of a prisoner in Haulbowline Dock works at the hands of another prisoner, during the past year; the perpetrator of this crime was acquitted on the grounds of insanity. With this exception there were no offences on the part of the convicts which it becomes necessary to report upon specially. In seven cases corporal punishment was ordered.

The conduct of the subordinate officers of the various prisons was, as a rule, very satisfactory.

The health of both officers and prisoners was good, and regarding the habits of the class from which the prisoners chiefly come, the rate of mortality appears very low.

The usual details of the several prisons are attached under the head of each prison, together with the reports of the Governors, Superintendents, Chaplains, Medical Officers, and Schoolmasters.

I much regret to state that this report is forwarded with my signature only, in consequence of the death of my colleague, the late Mr. P. J. Murray. He had been a Director since 1863, and had previously held the appointment of Inspector of Reformatory Schools. He had long taken a deep interest in the reformation of criminals, and previous to his being a Government officer had both by his influence and writing assisted largely in improving the condition of the convict, and in establishing in Ireland the system of juvenile reformatories.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your obedient servant,

J. BARLOW,

*Director.*

## MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

MOUNTJOY  
MALE  
CONVICT  
PRISON.

Director's  
Report.

During the past year Mr. P. J. Murray had the charge of this Prison as Visiting Director, I had therefore little or no personal experience of its working, judging however from the reports and statistics forwarded by the Prison authorities, it appears to be in a very satisfactory state.

The conduct of the prisoners appears to have been generally good, whilst serious prison offences appear to be entirely absent. The industry of the prisoners is very satisfactorily reported on.

The general conduct of the subordinate officers appears to have been good. A reduction of two officers from the staff has taken place, and a vacancy has arisen from resignation which will not be filled up.

No change has taken place in the routine of the prison or in the employment of the convicts.

The health of both officers and prisoners has been very good, no deaths having taken place during the year.

No alteration has taken place in the prison buildings; their present state is good.

The usual reports, with statistics, from the Governor, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and Head Schoolmaster are attached.

J. BARLOW, *Director.*

## GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's  
Report.

Mountjoy Male Prison,  
1st January, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with the statistical returns for this prison, for the year ending 31st December, 1872.

I am gratified to be able to state that the officers of this prison have cordially supported me in carrying out the duties connected with it, and that the year has passed over without my having to refer to any circumstance which could give occasion for regret or disappointment in connexion with the conduct of the prison staff.

There was a reduction of two warders on the staff of the prison since my last report; one first-class warder and one second-class warder. The two offices were abolished on reduction of the staff. Another vacancy has arisen through the resignation of a second-class warder, which it is not proposed to fill up.



No very aggravated case of misconduct has occurred amongst the prisoners since my last report, but I find that the treatment of prisoners of excitable temperament, who are deemed unfit subjects for the lunatic asylum, is difficult, and that their conduct frequently impedes discipline, and interferes with the silent system.

MOUNTJOY  
MALE  
CONVICT  
PRISON.  
—  
Governor's  
Report.

One prisoner, who was for some months under observation by the medical officer, was found to be of unsound mind, and was removed to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Dundrum, as a confirmed lunatic.

During the past year no attempt has been made by any of the prisoners to commit suicide, neither has any prisoner tried to make his escape from the prison.

The conduct of the prisoners in general has been good, and they have worked well and industriously at the tasks which were set for them.

During the autumn of the present year many foreign visitors, interested in prison matters, came to Ireland and visited this prison. Their object seemed to be to make themselves acquainted with our management of convicts, and our system for the reformation of criminals. They all expressed their approval of what came under their observation and seemed satisfied with the system as adopted here. They agreed in thinking that our method of training the officers who were placed over the prisoners undergoing the probationary period of penal servitude was good.

I am happy to report that the industrial produce of prisoners' labour during the year has been most satisfactory. I find that the new branch of industry, fend-off making, has been most successful, it being a very suitable employment in a prison worked on the separate system, and also most remunerative.

All prison buildings, and fittings pertaining thereto, have been kept in good repair by the officers of the Board of Public Works, and all requisitions in that Department have been attended to.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been strictly complied with, except in such particular cases as have been specially reported to, and brought under the notice of the Director.

I have the honour, gentlemen, to be,

Your most obedient servant,

P. W. HACKETT, Governor.

To the Directors of Government Prisons,  
Dublin Castle.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT of the NUMBER of OFFENCES committed by the Prisoners  
during the year ended 31st December, 1872.

Offences.	No.	Offences.	No.
Attempted assault on officer, - - -	1	Disorderly conduct, - - -	1
Assault on convicts, - - -	1	Idleness, - - -	7
Communicating and other minor offences, - - -	26	Insolence, - - -	8
Damaging prison property, - - -	5	Prohibited articles in possession, - - -	12
Disobedience, - - -	4		
Disobedience and insolence, - - -	2	Total, - - -	67

**Mountjoy Male Convict Prison.** CLASSIFICATION of CRIMES for which those Prisoners have been sentenced who were received during the year ended 31st December, 1872.

Crimes.	No.	Crimes.	No.
Arson, - - - - -	4	Larceny from person, - - - - -	10
Assault, - - - - -	1	Larceny and previous conviction, - - - - -	18
Assault and robbery, - - - - -	2	Larceny after previous conviction for felony, - - - - -	14
Assault, grievous, - - - - -	4	Larceny of post letters and forgery, - - - - -	1
Breaking and entering shop after previous conviction for felony, - - - - -	4	Murder, - - - - -	1
Breaking into dwelling, - - - - -	5	Manslaughter, - - - - -	11
Burglary and larceny, - - - - -	2	Military offences, - - - - -	7
Burglary, - - - - -	2	Malicious assault, - - - - -	3
Burglary and robbery, - - - - -	4	Malicious injury to prison property, - - - - -	1
Burglary and felony, - - - - -	3	Perjury, - - - - -	1
Buggery, - - - - -	1	Obtaining money and false pretences, - - - - -	1
Cattle stealing, - - - - -	3	Receiving money knowing it to be stolen, - - - - -	1
Coining and larceny, - - - - -	1	Robbery, - - - - -	1
Felonious shooting at with intent to murder, - - - - -	3	Rape, - - - - -	2
Felony, - - - - -	6	Sheep stealing, - - - - -	2
Forgery, - - - - -	1	Shop breaking and larceny, - - - - -	1
Garrotting, - - - - -	1	Uttering counterfeit coin, - - - - -	1
Highway robbery, - - - - -	4	Uttering forged notes, - - - - -	1
Horse-stealing, - - - - -	5	Uttering forged post office orders, - - - - -	1
Housebreaking, - - - - -	3	Whiteboy offences, - - - - -	1
Housebreaking and robbery, - - - - -	2		
Larceny, - - - - -	22	Total, - - - - -	162

NUMBER of PRISONERS admitted in association during the year ended 31st December, 1872.

Trades.	No.	Trades.	No.
Tailors, from separation at Mountjoy Prison, - - - - -	1	Removed Shoemakers, - - - - -	7
Shoemakers, from separation at Mountjoy Prison, - - - - -	9	„ Manufacturers, - - - - -	3
Carpenters from separation at Mountjoy Prison, - - - - -	1	„ Carpenters, - - - - -	1
Manufacturers, from separation at Mountjoy Prison, - - - - -	4	„ Labourers, - - - - -	7
Labourers, from separation at Mountjoy Prison, - - - - -	3	„ Invalids, - - - - -	1
Labourers from Spike Island, - - - - -	1	Remaining on 31st December, 1872, 41	
Medical cases from Spike Island, - - - - -	2		
Medical cases from Lusk, - - - - -	4		
Remaining on 31st December, 1871, 35			
Total, - - - - -	60	Total, - - - - -	60

RETURN of WORK performed in Manufacturing Departments during the year ended 31st December, 1872.

SHOEMAKING DEPARTMENT.				SHOEMAKING DEPARTMENT—CON.			
Making.				Repairing.			
Boots, pairs, - - - - -	218½	Boots, pairs, - - - - -	73				
Shoes, men's, „ - - - - -	601	Slippers, „ - - - - -	131				
„ women's, „ - - - - -	381	Shoes, mens, pairs, - - - - -	375				
Slippers, warders', „ - - - - -	57	Shoes, womens, „ - - - - -	207				
„ matrons', „ - - - - -	51						
Boots, womens, „ - - - - -	1	TAILORING DEPARTMENT.					
Children's shoes, „ - - - - -	36	Making.				No.	
Canvas slippers, „ - - - - -	24	Mattress covers, - - - - -	78				
Frieze „ - - - - -	248	Bolster, „ - - - - -	103				
Cot straps, - - - - -	408	Badge „ - - - - -	144				
		Pend-off bags, - - - - -	1,046				

RETURN of WORK performed in Manufacturing Departments—*con.*

MOUNTJOY  
MALE  
CONVICT  
PRISON.

Governor's  
Report.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT—*con.*

## MAT, &amp;C., DEPARTMENT.

*Repairing.*

No.

Warders' coats, - - -	85
" trousers, - - -	72
" caps, - - -	19
" vests, - - -	16
Friese jackets, - - -	512
" trousers, - - -	823
" vests, - - -	120
" caps, - - -	35

*Making.*

2,668 Bordered mats, -	9,317 sq. ft.
123 Hearthrugs, -	1,722 "
1,741 Brush mats, -	19,010 lbs.
317 Chain " -	2,274 "
Matting, - - -	7,624 sq. yds.
Ship fend-offs, - - -	536
" mattresses, - - -	5
Hand scrubbers, - - -	123
Deck " - - -	12
Oakum picked, - - -	144½ cwt.

## ESTIMATED VALUE of PRISONERS' LABOUR during the year ended 31st December, 1872.

How employed.	Daily average No. employed 304 working days.	Estimated value of the work performed.
Shoemakers, - - -	31.76	£ 244 0 8
Tailors, - - -	3.31	52 8 10
Matmakers and weavers, - - -	41.72	572 6 5
Brushmakers, - - -	.02	1 19 10
Fend-offmakers, - - -	2.08	50 10 4
Picking oakum, - - -	27.69	30 13 3
Carpenters, coopers, painters, and tinsmiths, - - -	3.17	120 9 2
Labourers in the garden, fatigue work, picking fibre, &c., - - -	29.1	747 9 2
Totals—Average effective numbers and earnings, -	127.65	1,859 17 8
Average non-effective, - - -	3.66	—
Total daily average, -	131.31	—
Average earning of each prisoner, - -	—	14 7 10

## STATEMENT of the NUMBER of CONVICTS committed and disposed of, from 1st January to 31st December, 1872.

Received—	Removed—
County and City Gaols, - - -	137
Convict Depôts, - - -	12
Military Barracks, - - -	7
Licence forfeited cases, - - -	6
Total, - - -	162
	Convict Depôts, - - - 120
	Discharged, - - - 6
	Dundrum Lunatic Asylum, - - 1
	Remaining in custody on 31st December, 1872, - - - 124

## TABLE showing the reported PREVIOUS IMPRISONMENT of the Prisoners received during the year ended 31st December, 1872.

Not reported to have been in prison before,	Eight times, - - -	7
Once, - - -	Nine " - - -	3
Twice, - - -	Ten " - - -	5
Three times, - - -	Ten and under fifteen times, - -	10
Four " - - -	Fifteen times and over, - - -	8
Five " - - -	Antecedents not known, - - -	2
Six " - - -	Total, - - -	162
Seven " - - -		

Mountjoy  
Male  
Convict  
Prison.

AGES OF PRISONERS ON CONVICTION, received during the year ended  
31st December, 1872.

Fifteen and under twenty years of age,	14	Fifty and under sixty,	-	-	4
Twenty and under twenty-five,	-	41	Sixty and over,	-	-
Twenty-five and under thirty,	-	29			2
Thirty and under forty,	-	52			
Forty and under fifty,	-	20	Total,	-	162

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS committed to this Prison during the year ended  
31st December, 1872.

Five years' penal servitude,	-	65	Fifteen years' penal servitude,	-	4
Seven " "	-	74	Twenty " "	-	4
Eight " "	-	3	Life " "	-	1
Ten " "	-	9			
Fourteen " "	-	2	Total,	-	162

Single, 110. Married, 52.  
Roman Catholics, 125. Protestants, 26. Presbyterians, 11.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Male Prison,  
January, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the sanitary state of this prison for the year ending 31st December, 1872, and to inform you that the health of the prisoners during the year has been most satisfactory.

I am also happy to say that, although the small-pox prevailed to an alarming extent throughout the city during nearly the whole of the year, and notwithstanding the close proximity of the prison to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital in the front, and to the sheds of the North Dublin Union in the rear, in both of which institutions cases of small-pox and other zymotic diseases were extensively treated, no case of small-pox occurred in the prison. The precautionary measures which I adopted during the preceding year, and to which I adverted in my last report, have been continued, to which may be attributed the healthy state of the prison.

The admissions to hospital during the year were only 39 as compared with 80 in 1872. The daily average number of sick in hospital was .0071 against 3.14 the year before. Three prisoners were sent here for treatment in hospital from the Lusk establishment, and two from Spike Island; but, as I stated in last year's report, they are not included either in the daily average of sick in hospital or in the admissions, and the diseases under which they laboured will be found detailed in a separate table. No death occurred. One prisoner was sent to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Dundrum; he had led the life of an itinerant vagrant, and was evidently weak-minded on his admission to the prison; his case was one of religious mania, and for several days previous to his removal to the asylum, he hardly ever ceased, day or night, repeating prayers.

Six prisoners, as compared with eleven last year, were removed from probation to Spike Island Prison, on medical grounds.

The health of the warders has been good, only nine were treated in hospital, during the year, and one was discontinued in the service from ill-health.

I feel pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency, zeal, and intelligence of the Hospital Warders.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. YOUNG, M.D., Medical Officer.

The Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical  
Officer's  
Report.

TABLE I.—HOSPITAL RETURN for the year 1872.

MOUNTJOY  
MALE  
CONVICT  
PRISON.  
  
Medical  
Officer's  
Report.

Number of prisoners in custody, 1st January, 1872,	- 119	281
" " received during the year,	- 162	
" patients in hospital, 1st January, 1872,	- -	39
" " admitted during the year,	- 39	
" " discharged from hospital,	- 33	39
" " removed to Spike Island Prison,	- 6	
" " died in hospital,	- -	
" " remaining in hospital, 1st January, 1873,	- -	
Daily average number of sick in hospital during the year,	- 0071	
Number of times prisoners were prescribed for in the prison,	- 935	
Daily average number prescribed for,	- 2.55	

TABLE II.—PRISONERS removed to Spike Island, from probation, on Medical Grounds.

Date.	Register No.	Initials of Name.	Observations on case, as made in letter recommending removal.
July 13,	8349	J. W.,	Palpitation of heart, unfit for cellular discipline.
August 28,	8393	F. C.,	Of weak intellect and most eccentric.
" "	8421	R. G.,	Disease of heart, unfit for cellular discipline.
October 1,	8428	W. M.,	Weak minded.
Novem. 2,	8370	M. H.,	Showing symptoms of insanity.
" 27,	8402	T. F.,	Manifests symptoms of weak intellect, formerly in a lunatic asylum.

TABLE III.—CONVICTS transferred to Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

Register No.	Initials.	Where convicted.	Date of conviction.	Received in Prison.	Date sent to Asylum.
8317	J. R.,	Drogheda,	3 Jan., 1872,	11 Jan., 1872,	14 May, 1872.

TABLE IV.—DISEASES of those admitted to HOSPITAL.

Bronchitis,	-	2	Bubo,	-	1	Boil,	-	4
Influenza,	-	2	Cutaneous,	-	3	Gastritis,	-	1
Observation, for	-	7	Ulcer,	-	2	Fever,	-	1
Palpitation,	-	1	Asthma,	-	2	Syphilis,	-	1
Gum-boil,	-	2	Colds,	-	4	Stricture,	-	1
Ophthalmia,	-	3	Debility,	-	2			

TABLE V.—DISEASES of those received from Lusk Establishment for treatment in Hospital.

Disease of Heart,	.	1	Stricture,	.	1
Otorrhoea,	.	1	Gastric,	.	1

FROM SPIKE ISLAND.

Blind,	.	1	Cataract,	.	1
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## PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Mountjoy  
Male  
Convict  
Prison.

Mountjoy Male Prison,  
Dublin, January, 1873.

*Protestant  
Chaplain's  
Report.*

GENTLEMEN,—During the past year Divine service has been celebrated as usual, religious instruction imparted, and the prisoners constantly visited in their cells. The conduct of the prisoners, generally, has been most satisfactory, and, I am happy to say, punishments for breach of prison discipline, but few—a state of things, to my mind, most creditable, not to the prisoners only, but also to the prison officers.

I believe the discipline to which prisoners are here subjected is calculated to teach them—and does actually teach most amongst them—a lesson they especially greatly need to learn, viz., self-control; and, I am also convinced, from long and close observation, here and elsewhere, that the more prisoners are treated as individuals, according to their individual tempers, and training in their past lives, the more probability will there be of their future good conduct when liberated.

I am, gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

ROBERT FLEMING, A.M., Chaplain, Irish Church.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,  
Dublin Castle.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Male Prison,  
2nd January, 1873.

*Roman  
Catholic  
Chaplain's  
Report.*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year 1872.

I have much pleasure in being able, after reviewing and examining the results of the past year, to report to you that the conduct of the prisoners committed to my care has been very satisfactory. I have, invariably, found nearly all of them most docile and attentive to my instructions, and diligent in availing themselves of the opportunities given them to fulfil their other religious duties. A considerable portion of my time has been expended in imparting instruction to prisoners in their cells, and in studying the character and disposition of individuals with the object of giving them suitable direction. Some good has been effected in this way. In the course of my visiting, during the past year, three or four men came under my notice, who seemed to me very hardened in vice, indeed, perhaps, I might say, incorrigible, although it is quite true, they have always appeared more respectful and orderly than others, who had made real progress in Christian virtue. To prevent these and other convicts of like obduracy from spreading mischief among the body of prisoners, it would be desirable to classify and keep them apart.

His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to a considerable number of the convicts in the month of September. These men I found generally very deficient in the knowledge of the principal points of the Christian religion, and I was obliged to instruct them individually for several months before Confirmation.

The prison discipline, the secular instruction, the industrial and other practical duties have contributed greatly to the moral reformation of the prisoners by disposing them to habits of regularity, docility, industry

and humility. Whatever good results have been produced in the course of the year just ended, I must in justice attribute to the uprightness, fair dealing, and practical common sense of the officers of all grades. I cannot repeat too often, what I have written in former reports:—the effects of reformatory discipline depend on the moral spirit in which it is administered.

MOUNTNOT.  
MALE  
CONVICT  
PRISON.  
—  
*Roman  
Catholic  
Chaplain's  
Report.*

In conclusion I will venture to make one or two observations in regard to prisoners, undergoing sentences for a very long period, or for life.

While I admit it to be right and just to exact the penalty, awarded by the civil law, in the case of any convict, who evinces no satisfactory signs of amendment, I nevertheless firmly believe it not inconsistent with sound reason, justice, and the interests of society to show mercy to other individuals, who give solid grounds for believing that they are really reformed.

1. Because it is a duty of society, as well as of individuals, to exercise mercy to human beings in a state of misery, especially, towards such persons, as have, by repenting for past misconduct, rendered themselves worthy of merciful consideration. The law of nature, written by the Creator on the human heart, as well as the spirit and letter of the Gospel strongly urge us to come to the relief of the distressed. Mercy grew up with man and came out with him—Job tells us—from his mother's womb.

2. Because if imprisonment is to be reformatory as well as vindictory in its character, society is bound to give these men the means of reformation by allowing them to hope. Common sense convinces us that hope is essential in order to effect the moral regeneration of any man. Now, men with life sentences are, at least, in most cases, strongly tempted to give up in despair, to become reckless, to plunge themselves into an abyss of wicked and perverse thoughts, to destroy body and soul for time and eternity.

3. Because a man of any spirit who has been subjected to our prison discipline, I will not say for the term of his natural existence, but for twenty or fifteen—aye, or for a less number of years, is really broken down and unmanned for life. And, I think, it may be affirmed without fear of contradiction, that society does not really wish to make a wreck of the moral man, and to destroy him for ever.

4. Because most men would prefer a speedy death to the torture and misery inevitable in an imprisonment for life, and would, I believe, if allowed a few weeks to prepare, have a better chance of salvation for eternity.

I am therefore, gentlemen, of opinion, on these, and on other grounds, besides, that it is quite in accordance with reason and religion, and the interests of society, that mercy be extended to such of the prisoners in question, as shall become reformed.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

MICHAEL CODY, R.C.C.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,  
Dublin Castle.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The Manse, 49 Great Charles-street, Dublin,  
2nd January, 1873.

MOUNTJOY  
MALE  
CONVICT  
PRISON.

*Presby-  
terian  
Chaplain's  
Report.*

GENTLEMEN,—The commencement of another year brings with it the customary duty of briefly reviewing the past. In my contact with the prison officials I have nothing to report beyond the usual experience of the same urbanity and courtesy for which they have been always distinguished, and never more so than at present.

The class of prisoners to whom I have ministered during the past year have, as a rule, been somewhat different from that of previous years. In many cases the character of their crimes has been of a graver nature than heretofore, and consequently their period of imprisonment is more lengthened than that which is attached to the ordinary class of offences. I am bound to state, however, that notwithstanding the cheerlessness of the prospect when the eye looks down the vista of far-distant years, I have found nearly all the prisoners so sentenced, not only amenable to the discipline of the prison, but attentive to their religious duties, and to whatever instruction I have been able to communicate to them from Sabbath to Sabbath. I have been brought into the closest intercourse with them in my weekly visitations from cell to cell, and have tried, I believe not altogether unsuccessfully, to bring home the lessons of inspiration more directly and pointedly, through the medium of familiar, friendly conversation.

I have also to state that during the present year the number of Presbyterian prisoners has doubled. During the past five or six months it has never been less than eleven or twelve, thus attaining a figure quite unprecedented in the history of the prison. Whether this is due to any fixed increase of crime over the country, as far as the Presbyterian population is concerned, or whether it is the mere transitory result of spasmodic influence, it is not for me to say. I believe it may be partially accounted for by the fact that several of the prisoners received during the year were importations from Transatlantic countries, and therefore the magnitude of their offences, at least in one or two cases, adds nothing to the annals of Irish crime.

I have to report that during the year the services have been regularly, indeed I may say uninterruptedly, performed, generally in person, and occasionally, with the freely-accorded sanction of our Director, by a qualified deputy.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HANNA.

To the Directors of Government Prisons,  
Dublin Castle.

## HEAD SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Male Prison,  
10th January, 1873.

*Head  
School-  
master's  
Report.*

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your order, and according to custom, I make the annual report of Mountjoy Male Prison School, under my tuition, which consists of three divisions or arrangements of the prisoners for the purpose of instructing them, viz.:—The "Day School," the "Evening School," and the "dinner hour visits of the teachers in the cells."



For eight months the probation prisoners—all the prisoners not above the education programme laid down by the Directors—attend the day school, which is held from eleven to one o'clock. The junior classes of these attend daily for one hour of this time. The more advanced—third and fourth reading classes—attend school for three hours every week, each of these two classes attending for an hour every alternate day.

The probation prisoners, who need instruction most, are visited in succession in their cells by the teachers during their dinner hour, and are there taught individually.

From six to seven o'clock every evening, except Saturday, the associated classes—prisoners kept here after eight months' probation—attend school, and they are divided into two sections; first, those above the programme, who are allowed to attend and improve themselves by reading, writing, and other modes of culture, but not receiving tuition from the teachers; second, those below the programme who receive instructions from the teachers.

A large per-centage of the prisoners being illiterate on reception, they require the application of much skill and strict attention to enable them to improve even by slow degrees.

The writing of letters for these and many others not quite illiterate (with memorials for all permitted) is performed by the assistant school-master, and that during the school hour, which is a serious drawback to the instructions. I trust the Directors will, in future, appoint some other officer to perform this duty.

The instructions now given in this school are mostly confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic, with occasional lessons on geography and grammar.

The improvement made in the rudiments of education by those of ordinary abilities and diligence during their eight months' probation here has been satisfactory, but there are many aged and infirm with impaired physical and mental faculties from whom much visible advancement could not be expected in so short a time.

Crime in general is traceable to three causes. First, ignorance of the law of God; second, false conscience, explaining away by some imaginary justification, Christian morals and social obligations; third, sudden outbursts of passion. The religious ministrations of the Chaplains, the salutary prison discipline, and the moral and literary instructions imparted in the schools here, contribute much to remove and restrain these evil causes, and consequently the conduct of the prisoners has been unexceptionally good during the year just ended.

On the 12th of last July, J. Gillie, esq., Inspector of National Schools, visited this school, and inspected and examined the probation prisoners. The utmost attendance of any of them could not exceed eight months. The best school-class, viz., the fourth class was not included in this examination, being absent at the time.

The following is an extract from his report:—

"Satisfactory progress has been made, considering the circumstances of the school. It appears more difficult to teach the prisoners arithmetic than reading or writing. Discipline, cleanliness, attendance, time-table, &c., all satisfactory. I examined many who had entered quite illiterate, and who had learned here to read the First Book and part of the Second, and to make a tolerable attempt at writing."

In the course of the year 19 were promoted from first (lowest) class to second class, 43 from second to third class, and 37 from third to fourth class.

MOUNTJOY  
MALE  
CONVICT  
PRISON.

Head  
School-  
master's  
Report.

**MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.** STATISTICS OF MOUNTJOY MALE PRISON SCHOOL on the 31st December, 1872.

<i>Head School-master's Report.</i>	Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.		Geography.	
	No.		No.		No.		No.	
First Book, -	18	Large letters, -	7	Making figures -	21	Map of World, -	78	
Second Book, -	30	Large-hand, -	11	Four rules, -	47	Maps of Europe and Ireland, -	40	
Third Book, -	32	Round-hand, -	28	Compound rules & above, -	50			
Fourth Book, -	40	Small-hand, -	72					
Total, -	118	Total, -	118	Total, -	118	Total, -	118	

This report I believe to be true in every essential particular.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

MICHAEL HAROLD, Head Schoolmaster.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,  
Dublin Castle.

**SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.**

**SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.**

*Director's Report.*

The arrangements of this prison have now remained unchanged for several years. It is satisfactory to be again able to report as to the very creditable manner in which it is conducted.

More changes than usually occur have taken place in the staff during the past year, the Medical Officer, Steward, the Chief Warder, a Principal Warder, and five Warders, having left the service on medical grounds. Eight Warders were dismissed for serious violations of the rules. As I explained in the last Annual Report, dismissal becomes necessary in the Convict Service for offences which might very probably be more leniently dealt with in other public departments.

The Governor makes a suggestion as to the employment of a larger number of Warders as Trades Instructors. It appears to me preferable that Instructors should be provided by the department to which the convicts' labour is given, for this reason: should the convicts be removed hereafter to another description of labour, the class of Instructors useful at Haulbowline Works might be comparatively useless on works of a different description.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been generally satisfactory.

The conduct of the convicts has been generally good; but whilst the weak-minded class of convicts remain here, the return of punishments will be far in excess of that which would be shown in a prison relieved from such a class. It is much to be desired, not only for the sake of the weak-minded themselves, but also for that of the general body of the convicts, that this class of prisoners should be removed or a separate building erected for them at Spike Island. It is difficult for persons who have not seen the trouble

the weak-minded give in Spike Island, to understand the mischief done by them, and the irritation they often cause to the well-conducted prisoners. Any of them who are believed to be dangerous are not allowed on the public works.

Another cause of prison crimes during a great portion of the past year was the absence of a permanent Medical Officer; prisoners took advantage of this as far as possible to feign illness, in order to avoid work. There were several serious cases of misconduct, and in seven corporal punishment was ordered. I regret to have to report the murder of a convict by a fellow prisoner during the past year, on the works at Haulbowline. The crime was committed by a returned convict named Mahony, who had been under a former sentence in the Criminal Lunatic Asylum; subsequently he had been treated as a sane man, and nothing in his conduct during the present sentence had occurred to cause him to be considered dangerous. He was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

The able-bodied convicts have been employed, as for some years past, by the Admiralty on the dock works at Haulbowline; the industry shown by them has been very considerable.

Two attempts at escape took place, in which five convicts were concerned; both were unsuccessful.

The general health of the prisoners has been very good. An outbreak of typhus fever, however, took place, which at one time threatened to be very serious. Eight deaths took place during the year. It should be here remarked that there is no invalid prison in Ireland; that all prisoners who are from any cause unsuited for cellular confinement are at once sent to Spike Island from Mountjoy Prison; and that weakly prisoners are not sent to Lusk. Thus the death-rate of the entire body of male prisoners appears almost entirely in the Spike Island Statistics.

The prison buildings are in good repair. There has been no change made in them, with the exception of the erection of a new laundry and drying-house, and a store.

The Chaplains continue to give very satisfactory accounts of the convicts under their charge.

The usual Reports and Statistics from the Governor, the Chaplains, and the Head Schoolmaster are attached. A Medical Officer's Report is not forwarded, the prison having been for many months under the charge of medical gentlemen acting as temporary Medical Officers. The Medical Statistics usually given are attached.

*J. BARLOW, Director.*

SPIKE  
ISLAND  
PRISON.  
Director's  
Report.

## GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Spike Island Government Prison,  
20th February, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report on Spike Island Convict Prison for the year 1872, together with the usual statistical returns.

On the staff there were more casualties than usual. The Medical Officer, Chief Warder, Steward, one principal warder, and one first class warder, having been medically certified unfit for further service were pensioned. Four warders were also discharged the service on medical grounds, three transferred to other prisons, besides some few dismissals and resignations. Sixteen new appointments were made, but several vacancies still remain, owing to the difficulty of getting suitable candidates, especially trade warders, and considering the great advantage to a Public Works prison of having as many officers as possible with a practical knowledge of trades, I would venture to suggest that all duly qualified tradesmen warders should receive the same rate of salary as the principal warders, and further again to suggest that candidates for the service should be seen personally by some prison authority previous to their nomination. The conduct of the officers generally has been satisfactory; some few cases of irregularity and breach of rules had to be reported to you, which led to the dismissal of eight subordinate officers, one of whom was convicted of theft of prison property, but on the other hand the majority are faithful, zealous, and efficient. The principal warders discharged their duties with their usual zeal and diligence. Mr. Sheehan, the senior, having also very satisfactorily performed the duties of Chief Warder for several months till the appointment of Mr. Condon, late Chief Warder at Richmond Prison, Dublin. One hundred and thirty-nine convicts were received during the year, ninety-nine transferred to Lusk Intermediate Prison; forty-two discharged on licence; thirty-one on completion of sentence and commutation; eight died, and six were sent to Dundrum Lunatic Asylum, two of whom were sent back as not being lunatics.

The respective sentences have been duly carried out in strict accordance with the rules, and, whilst strict in repressing offences, no harsh treatment has been permitted. The prisoners have every opportunity afforded them of communicating their wants, and I am in daily intercourse with them, and always ready to hear any complaints. The employment both at Spike Island and Haulbowline has been precisely the same in character and detail as already described in former reports. In my last annual report I stated it was intended to employ convict labour in building the dock walls round the basin, and during the summer a party of convicts were so employed under a trade warder, and gave general satisfaction, both as regards the quality and quantity of the work performed. The same party have latterly been employed in building four new cottages for the principal officers superintending the Dock Works.

Daily average number on the works (prison works included),	634
Not employed (in cells and hospital),	30
Total daily average,	664

The conduct of the general body has been regular and orderly, both when on and off the works, and free from all combination. Some inconvenience has been caused from the want of a permanent resident medical

officer for more than half the year, advantage being taken of the frequent changes in this department, which led to a very considerable increase of sick reports, many of which were found to be cases of scheming to escape work, and hence an increase to some extent in offences, but with one exception none of the latter were of either a serious or an aggravated nature. The exception is the case of convict John Mahony, who caused the death of Patrick O'Neill, a fellow prisoner, by striking him on the head with a hammer when at work at the quarry, Haulbowline. Mahony was tried at the July assizes for willful murder, but acquitted on the grounds of insanity; his general conduct up to the occurrence in question had been very satisfactory.

SHIRK  
ISLAND  
PRISON.  
—  
Governor's  
Report.

In last annual report I referred to the weak-minded and irresponsibles interfering with the general discipline, and expressed a hope that the special medical inspection they had then latterly undergone was with a view to their removal. I would now again very respectfully submit that not only is this class of men a source of danger to themselves and others, but their example in an associated prison, both as regards discipline and industry has a very prejudicial effect in many respects, and if permitted to give an opinion on the point, I believe it to be also prejudicial to their several cases and ailments—the circumstances of this prison being unsuited for the special treatment and proper employment of such characters, some of them being subject to dangerous and uncontrollable delusions.

Five convicts attempted to escape, three from off the Dock Works at Haulbowline in disguise, and two by breaking out of prison by night, but in each case they failed in the attempt; seven received corporal punishment—four being for assaults on warders; one for an assault on a fellow prisoner, and two for general insubordination. The buildings are in fair order and repair. A new laundry has been rendered necessary and is in course of construction—the site of the old one being required for the defence works in progress. And permit me to express here, a hope that the suggestions I have made for the increased accommodation for the married warders and their families may be favourably entertained—it is most necessary.

The schooling has been carried on as usual in the evenings, but the time is very limited, and after the day's work only those who have a taste and an inclination for learning can, I fear, make much progress.

Religious instructions, both on Sundays and week days, have been daily and zealously attended to by the Resident Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Lyons, and the Assistant Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Murphy, and by the Rev. Mr. Bouchier and Dr. Kertland on the appointed days, in addition to the Sunday duties, and I trust with advantage to their hearers. I feel sure these gentlemen can bear testimony to the good order and great attention of their respective congregations.

I hereby certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with during the past year, except in such cases as have been reported to, or brought under the notice of, the Inspector or the Director.

I have the honour to be

Your most obedient servant,

P. HAY, Governor.

Captain Barlow, &c., &c., &c.,  
Director of Government Prisons,  
Dublin Castle.

SPIKE ISLAND PRISON. Governor's Report.	RETURN showing the CRIMES of 646 CONVICTS in CUSTODY on the 31st December, 1872.	
Murder, - - - - -	19	Uttering a forged £5 note, - - - - - 1
Conspiracy to murder, - - - - -	1	Coining and passing base coin, - - - - - 4
Shooting at with intent to murder, - - - - -	14	Having base coin in possession, - - - - - 4
Administering poison, - - - - -	1	Sacrilege, - - - - - 2
Manslaughter, - - - - -	25	Indecent assault on male persons, - - - - - 3
Stabbing, cutting, and wounding, - - - - -	4	Rape, - - - - - 13
Felonious, malicious, grievous, and other assaults, - - - - -	27	Carnal knowing a female under age of twelve years, - - - - - 1
Assault and robbery, - - - - -	11	Perjury, - - - - - 3
Assault with intent to rob, - - - - -	1	Arson and attempt at arson, - - - - - 13
Demanding money by menaces with intent to rob, - - - - -	1	Whiteboy offence, - - - - - 2
Highway robbery, - - - - -	6	Unlawfully assembling, breaking into habitation, and carrying away arms, - - - - - 2
Robbery, - - - - -	12	Unlawful assembly, attacking dwelling, firing shots through same, and by threats and menaces attempting to compel to quit farm, - - - - - 4
Burglary and robbery, - - - - -	24	Being one of an armed party who fired on the Royal Irish Constabulary, - - - - - 1
Burglary and previous conviction, - - - - -	51	Writing and sending threatening letters, - - - - - 8
Housebreaking and robbery, - - - - -	40	Obtaining goods and money by means of false pretences, - - - - - 2
Felony and previous conviction, - - - - -	14	Buggery, - - - - - 2
Felony of Post letters and their contents, - - - - -	4	Malicious injury to machinery, - - - - - 1
Larceny and previous conviction, - - - - -	176	Military offences, - - - - - 22
Stealing from the person, - - - - -	62	Total, - - - - - 646
Cattle stealing, - - - - -	17	
Sheep stealing, - - - - -	22	
Horse stealing, - - - - -	8	
Receiving stolen goods, - - - - -	13	
Forgery, - - - - -	3	
Uttering forged Post Office order for money, - - - - -	1	
Uttering forged warrant order for payment of money, - - - - -	1	

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CONVICTS in CUSTODY, committed and disposed of during the Year ended 31st December, 1872.

COMMITTED.		NOW DISPOSED OF.	
1st January, 1872—		31st December, 1872—	
In custody, - - - - -	697	Remaining in custody, - - - - -	646
Committed from—		Removed during the year to—	
Mountjoy Prison, - - - - -	137	Mountjoy Prison, - - - - -	3
Dundrum Lunatic Asylum, - - - - -	2	Mountjoy, for Lusk, - - - - -	29
		Released on licence, - - - - -	42
		Discharged on completion of sentence, - - - - -	25
		Discharged on commutation of sentence, - - - - -	6
		Removed to Dundrum Lunatic Asylum, - - - - -	6
		Removed to Cork County Gaol, - - - - -	1
		Died, - - - - -	8
Total, - - - - -	836	Total, - - - - -	836

RETURN showing the SENTENCES and AGES on CONVICTION of 646 CONVICTS in CUSTODY on the 31st December, 1872.

SENTENCES.		SENTENCES.	
Five Years' Penal Servitude, - - - - -	214	Life transportation, - - - - -	13
Six " " " " - - - - -	1		
Seven " " " " - - - - -	258		
Eight " " " " - - - - -	2		
Nine " " " " - - - - -	2		
Ten " " " " - - - - -	79		
Fourteen, " " " " - - - - -	23		
Fifteen " " " " - - - - -	9		
Twenty " " " " - - - - -	11		
Twenty-five " " " " - - - - -	1		
Life " " " " - - - - -	33		
Total, - - - - -	633		13

Total, 646

## AGES ON CONVICTION.

Under Twenty Years, - - - -	70
Twenty and under Twenty-five, - - - -	148
Twenty-five and under Thirty, - - - -	147
Thirty and under Thirty-five, - - - -	112
Thirty-five and under Forty, - - - -	81
Forty and under Fifty, - - - -	57
Fifty and under Sixty, - - - -	20
Sixty and under Seventy, - - - -	8
Seventy and under Eighty, - - - -	3
Total, - - - -	646

SPRUE  
ISLAND  
PRISON.  
Governor's  
Report.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT showing the ESTIMATED VALUE of the PRODUCTIVE LABOUR of the Prisoners, and the NUMBER EMPLOYED during the year ended 31st December, 1872.

How Employed.	Daily Average Number Employed for 364 days.	Estimated Value of Work performed.	Total.
<b>PRISON WORKS.</b>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tailors, - - - -	11	418 0 0	
Shoemakers, - - - -	6	228 0 0	
Smiths and Nailers, - - - -	2	91 4 0	
Carpenters, - - - -	5	190 0 0	
Painters, - - - -	2	76 0 0	
Masons, - - - -	2	91 4 0	
Repairing Beds, Socks, &c., - - - -	7	108 8 0	
Tinsmiths and Coopers, - - - -	2	60 16 0	
Labourers in Prison Garden and on Prison Works generally, - - - -	45	684 0 0	
Washing in Laundry, - - - -	9	273 12 0	
Bakers, - - - -	5	228 0 0	
Cooks, - - - -	5	76 0 0	
Fatigue work, Cleaning, Messing, &c., - - - -	25	380 0 0	
Boatmen, - - - -	6	91 4 0	
Oakum Picking (on wet days), - - - -	15	57 0 0	
Do. (Invalids), - - - -	32	40 10 8	
	179		3,091 18 8
<b>ROYAL ENGINEER WORKS.</b>			
Labourers, - - - -	25	380 0 0	
	25		380 0 0
<b>WAR DEPARTMENT (HAULBOWLINE).</b>			
Labourers, - - - -	10	228 0 0	
	10		228 0 0
<b>ADMIRALTY WORKS (HAULBOWLINE).</b>			
Stonecutters and Masons, - - - -	35	1,418 13 4	
Do. beginners, - - - -	48	972 16 0	
Carpenters and Sawyers, - - - -	15	608 0 0	
Do. beginners, - - - -	4	91 4 0	
Smiths and Nailers, - - - -	5	202 13 4	
Do. beginners, - - - -	5	114 0 0	
Shoemakers, - - - -	8	304 0 0	
Labourers, Quarrymen, &c., - - - -	300	6,080 0 0	
	420		9,791 6 8
Total, - - - -	634		13,491 5 4

Daily average number employed, - - - - 634  
 " " not employed (in cells and hospital), - - - - 30  
 Total daily average, - - - - 664

SPRUE  
ISLAND  
PRISON.  
—  
Medical  
Statistics.

## MEDICAL STATISTICS.

Number of sick remaining in hospital on the 1st January, 1872, from preceding year,	-	16
Number admitted since, to the 31st December, inclusive,	-	357
Total,	-	373
Of these were discharged from hospital,	-	359
Died during the year,	-	8
Remaining in hospital on the 1st January, 1873,	-	6
Total,	-	373

No. 1 table specifies the diseases with which the patients admitted into hospital during the year were affected :—

No. 1 TABLE.

Dysentery, -	-	1	Fracture of finger, -	-	2
Diarrhoea, -	-	8	Constipation, -	-	3
Phthisis, -	-	3	Struma, -	-	6
Bronchitis, -	-	18	Farache, -	-	3
Catarrh, -	-	2	Lumbago, -	-	2
Asthma, -	-	9	Melena, -	-	3
Pneumonia, -	-	2	Tonsillitis, -	-	4
Typhus fever, -	-	2	Syncope, -	-	3
Typhoid fever, -	-	2	Anorexia, -	-	1
Mild continued fever, -	-	51	Cutaneous, -	-	2
Imbecile, -	-	3	Ranula, -	-	1
Debility, -	-	33	Epistaxis, -	-	1
Hæmatemesis, -	-	1	Hepatic disease, -	-	6
Wounds and injuries, -	-	44	Cephalalgia, -	-	1
Ulcers, -	-	11	Synovitis, -	-	1
Abscess, -	-	19	Erysipelas, -	-	1
Heart Disease, -	-	26	Colica, -	-	4
Epilepsy, -	-	13	Stricture of urethra, -	-	1
Dyspepsia, -	-	4	Gumblon, -	-	2
Ophthalmia, -	-	10	Otorrhœa, -	-	2
Observation, -	-	26	Hæmorrhoids, -	-	2
Teremetics, -	-	1	Periostitis, -	-	2
Rheumatism, -	-	6	Orchitis, -	-	1
Paralysis, -	-	5			
Anasarca, -	-	3	Total, -	-	357
Fracture of clavicle, -	-	1			

No. 2 table shows the register numbers, initials of names, dates of admission into hospital, death, and disease.

No. 2 TABLE.

Register Number.	Initials of Name.	Date of Admission into Hospital.	Date of Death.	Disease.
13,089	L. F.	29th Nov., 1871.	16th Jan., 1872.	Bronchitis, old age, and debility.
13,016	M. T.	1st Feb., 1872.	8th Feb., "	Typhus Fever.]
13,659	P. L.	30th Jan., "	10th " "	Typhus Fever.
13,207	P. M.	24th Feb., "	5th March, "	Heart Disease.
13,614	J. C.	15th Dec., 1871.	18th " "	Liver Disease.
13,714	M. H.	18th May, 1872.	18th May, "	Fatty degeneration of heart.
13,239	P. O'N.	13th " "	21st " "	Scalp wounds, ending in Compression of Brain.
13,054	P. K.	1st July, "	12th July, "	Typhus Fever.



Number of prisoners at Spike Island, on the 1st January, 1872,	697	SPIKE ISLAND PRISON.
Received from Mountjoy Prison during the year, - - -	137	
„ „ Dundrum Lunatic Asylum, - - -	2	
Total, - - -	836	<i>Medical Statistice.</i>
Removed to other prisons or discharged during the year, -	182	
Died during the year, - - -	8	
Total, - - -	190	
Daily average number of prisoners in custody during the year,	646.546	
Number of externs during the year, - - -	17,936	
Daily average number of externs, - - -	49.51	
Daily average number of sick in hospital, - - -	13.6	
Number in custody on the 31st December, 1872, - - -	646	
Number of warders treated in hospital during the year, -	41	

No. 3 table shows the register numbers and initials of names of six prisoners removed to Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum during the year.

No. 3 TABLE.

Register Number.	Initials of Names.	Remarks.
12,989	M. H.	
12,938	J. D.	
13,139	D. M.	
12,636	E. B.	
13,381	M. L.	Transferred back to Spike Island, 14/8/72.
13,598	W. S.	Do. do. do.

# PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*Protestant  
Chaplain's  
Report.*

Spike Island Government Prison,  
January 16th, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st December, 1872. Within the year I performed the following duties:—

Celebrated Divine service on 55 occasions. Administered Holy Communion 4 times. Catechized 44 times. Visited hospital 110, and cells 88. The conduct of the prisoners has been on the whole very satisfactory, and they have been both attentive and respectful at Divine service on Sundays and holidays. The church has been undergoing some repairs, which will I trust be speedily brought to completion, and which, when finished, will add much to its appearance and comfort.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

JOSEPH G. BOUCHIER, Protestant Chaplain.

The Directors of Government Prisons,  
Castle, Dublin.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

SPIKE  
ISLAND  
PRISON.

Spike Island, 1st January, 1873.

*Roman  
Catholic  
Chaplain's  
Report.*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to present you with my report for the year ending 31st December, 1872, which is my twenty-fourth annual report as the R. C. Chaplain of this prison.

I beg to state that the religious and moral conduct of the prisoners under my spiritual care, with a few exceptions, was in every way satisfactory. The great body of them availed themselves of the opportunities afforded them of approaching the sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist several times during the year, with every appearance of diligent and devout preparation; and their manner of assisting at the holy sacrifice of the Mass, and indeed at all the public services of religion, was always reverential and devout. The number of those who did not prepare themselves to receive the holy sacraments, and who did not otherwise conduct themselves satisfactorily, was much smaller than might be expected among so large a body of the class of men confined here, and most of these were persons of weak intellect, always difficult to be managed with regard to their religious duties.

I am also happy to be able to state that the disciplinary conduct of the great majority of the prisoners was equally satisfactory, as daily manifested by their strict observance of the prison rules, and by their willing and earnest attention to their work at the Haulbowline docks in all kinds of weather, and often in pits with their legs deep in wet mud.

I feel it right to state that there are about forty convicts confined here insane, idiots, and imbeciles, who are a serious impediment to the order and discipline of the prison, some of whom are dangerous to themselves and others. In fact we do not know what day homicides may be perpetrated by them. Under these circumstances, I would respectfully recommend that some place may be prepared for them in Lusk or Mountjoy prisons; and if that could not be accomplished, that a small building may be erected for them here, where they could be kept apart from the other prisoners, and treated as lunatics. My rev. assistant and myself will have no objection to afford them all attention and services in our power.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

T. F. LYONS, R. C. Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland,  
Dublin Castle.

*Assistant  
Roman  
Catholic  
Chaplain's  
Report.*

## ASSISTANT ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island Prison,  
January 1st, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—In furnishing you with a report of the conduct of the prisoners entrusted to my care since my appointment in May last, I have to state candidly that their demeanour has agreeably surprised me. When first appointed I expected to find a good many of them reckless, defying law and order, and difficult to be managed; but in a short time I saw that they are, generally speaking, as manageable as people are in many of the other walks of life. They all, with the exception of those in hospital, attend morning prayer and meditation, and their conduct on

these occasions is well calculated to edify. Many of them are in the habit of frequenting the sacraments every month; some go to confession every Saturday; but during the Christmas holidays crowds came and assembled around the Confessional to prepare themselves to celebrate, with proper dispositions, the great Feast of the Nativity of our Lord. It is to be hoped that the effect of these devotions will be permanent. The reward that awaits them if they only amend their lives, as well as the punishments that are reserved for them if they do what is evil, are constantly kept before their eyes. Their conduct, on the whole, is very satisfactory. There is one class of prisoners here to which I wish to call your particular attention. This class consists of imbeciles and lunatics. Such of these as are strong are kept at work with the others. This practice is very dangerous, as any of them in a moment of irritation may inflict a deadly blow on his fellow-man. That an accident of the kind should not occur every precaution possible ought to be taken. I would strongly recommend that this class of prisoners be kept separate from the rest.

SPIKE  
ISLAND  
PRISON.

Assistant  
Roman  
Catholic  
Chaplain's  
Report.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MURPHY,

Roman Catholic Assistant.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,  
Dublin Castle.

# PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Spike Island, 13th January, 1873.

Presby-  
terian  
Chaplain's  
Report.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to present you with my report for the year 1872.

During the bygone year I have conducted Divine Service and given instruction to the prisoners on the appointed days, and I have taken advantage of occasions afforded by the regulation holidays, for assembling all the Presbyterian prisoners for lecture.

Regulations can make attendance compulsory, but attention must have a deeper spring, and the intelligent attention of many of these men, to which I have before referred, is both encouraging to the person addressing them and promising for themselves.

The hospital and the punishment cells have received from me regular and due attention. In neither of these departments has any serious case occurred.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

W. J. KERTLAND, LL.D.,

Presbyterian Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland,  
Dublin Castle.

SPIKE  
ISLAND  
PRISON.*Head  
School-  
master's  
Report.*

## HEAD SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

Spike Island Convict Prison,  
February 3, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your directions, I have the honour to submit my annual report for 1872.

At the close of the past year the number on the school roll, in the first or lowest class, was 26; in the second, 64; in the third, 129; and in the exempt class, attending of their own accord, 77; making a total of 296 prisoners.

All the classes, as usual, write on paper. As hitherto, such prisoners as are able to read and write sufficiently well for all practical purposes, with people in their station of life, are exempt from school attendance. The other prisoners, as they respectively attain the necessary qualifications, are promoted to the exempt class.

Prisoners excessively dull and inert to learn, are continued at school, to be reported on from period to period. The usual course was to exclude this class of prisoners. The departure from the previous usage does not appear to be attended with beneficial results.

The teaching of arithmetic has been resumed, but as no extension of the school hours could be allowed, the time allocated to the teaching of reading and writing has been diminished to a moderate extent, and of course the same progress cannot be looked for when another subject is taught.

An alteration has been made in the school arrangements, by which the numbers in the different schools are better equalized; the evil of overcrowding in a particular school-room is thereby obviated; and the prisoners are not liable to be transferred from one school to another while located in the Reception Prison. This change appears to work very beneficially.

The prisoners in general, I am happy to report, are making fair progress in reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. As a rule, their conduct under instructions is very satisfactory. With very few exceptions they evince a desire to learn, and endeavour to profit as much as possible by the opportunities afforded them.

The library continues to be attractive. The great majority of the convicts able to read gladly avail themselves of the privilege of taking out a book. They attend for this purpose on Saturdays. Each range of the prison is served in its turn.

In conclusion I feel bound in justice to my colleague, Mr. Ryan, to testify that he discharges his difficult duties with his usual zeal and ability.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

EDWARD M'GAURAN, Head Schoolmaster.

To the Directors of Government Prisons,  
Dublin Castle.

## MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

MOUNTJOY  
FEMALE  
CONVICT  
PRISON,*Director's  
Report.*

As in the Annual Report for last year, it becomes necessary again to remark upon the violent and mischievous conduct of a small body of the convicts, some very violent assaults upon Matrons occurred, one prisoner was sent for trial for assault and received a sentence of one month's imprisonment; the Matrons are unavoidably exposed to violence, and experience shows that nothing but a lengthened period of imprisonment on the expiration of the convicts' sentences of penal servitude will prevent such savage conduct; it is much to be feared that very serious results will some day ensue if unprovoked and violent assaults do not meet with heavy sentences. Though of far less importance, the destruction of prison property is a serious item in the cost of the prison; until this practice is punished by additional imprisonment, it will be impossible to put a stop to it in the female prison, it is comparatively easy to do so in a male prison. The large proportion of the convicts however have been well conducted and industrious, at least the average number having qualified for the refuges and for release on licence. In the cases, however, of prisoners released on licence from the prison, it may, it is to be feared, become necessary to recommend that such prisoners only are released as have friends able and willing to receive them; this was for many years the practice, and if revocations of licences continue to increase amongst the female convicts, it will probably be thought necessary to return to the former practice.

The health of the convicts has been good. Four deaths, one a suicide, occurred during the year; considering the circumstances of the prisoners when received and the lives which most of them have led, the rate appears very low. One case of small-pox occurred, but the disease did not spread, owing to the great care taken by the Medical Officer in isolating the case.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been, with some few exceptions, very satisfactory, but the practice of some few in showing partiality and treating the convicts in a familiar manner has not only the worst possible effect upon the prisoners themselves, but renders the position of those officers who do their duty honestly more irksome than it otherwise would be; it is needless to remark that it is difficult to detect such misconduct—in one case this year it was clearly proved, and was dealt with by dismissal; three officers were dismissed, two discharged on account of ill health, one was reduced from class to assistant matron. No change has taken place during the year in the employment of the prisoners. Great progress has been made in the tailoring department; a very important result of this employment is that it will enable many of the prisoners on their release to earn fair wages.

The refuge at Golden-bridge has, as always, been of very great benefit to the prisoners who by their good conduct earned the privilege of being sent there; as far as possible the Protestant

MOUNTJOY  
FEMALE  
CONVICT  
PRISON.

Director's  
Report.

and Presbyterian convicts of good conduct were assisted at the Harcourt-road Shelter.

No change has been made in the prison buildings.

The usual reports and statistics from the Superintendent, the Medical Officer, the Chaplains, and the Head Schoolmistress, are attached.

J. BARLOW.

# SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Female Prison,  
January, 1873.

Superintendent's  
Report.

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before you my annual report for this establishment for the year ending 31st December, 1872.

Many changes have taken place in the staff during the past year. Two female officers retired from the service owing to bad health. One resigned a few days after joining, thinking the duties too laborious. Three were dismissed for various reasons; and one degraded from class to assistant matron.

The subordinate officers have, however, generally speaking, discharged their duties in a satisfactory manner. Some very serious assaults have been committed on the female officers by prisoners. One was tried and sentenced to a month's imprisonment at the expiration of her penal servitude. But the conduct of the majority of the prisoners has been good, some never committing a breach of prison rules, and work hard and evince an industrious disposition. A few are equally troublesome and vicious, not amenable to control. Every method has been adopted, in the hope of reclaiming them, without effect. I am of opinion that they deliberately commit offences, and destroy prison property, to go to the punishment cells, that they may indulge a propensity for the most vile and abominable language.

One prisoner committed suicide by hanging herself from the window of her cell during the dinner hour. An inquest was held, and a verdict of temporary insanity returned.

The employment of the prisoners is the same as mentioned in my last report. The tailoring, which was then in its infancy, has become a very important branch of trade in the establishment, the work for male prisoners and warders being turned out in a manner equal if not superior to that heretofore done by the male prisoners. It is most creditable to the tailor-warder, more especially as he continually loses the trained hands, the rules of the prison necessitating their being drafted either to the laundry or to the refuge.

The school continues to be conducted to my satisfaction, and the teachers have shown themselves zealous and efficient.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

DELIA J. LIDWILL, Superintendent.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with during the past year, except in such cases as have been reported to or brought under the notice of a Director.

DELIA J. LIDWILL, Superintendent.

Capt. Barlow,  
Director of Convict Prisons.  
Dublin Castle.

RETURN of the NUMBER of CONVICTS received and disposed of  
during the year 1872.

during the year 1872.				Convicts.	Children.	CONVICT PRISON.
In custody, 1st January, 1872,	-	-	-	323	11	Superintendent's Report.
Received during the year,	-	-	-	78	14	
Born in the prison,	-	-	-	-	1	
Total,	-	-	-	401	25	
Discharged, sentence completed,	-	-	-	23	-	
Discharged on licence,	-	-	-	16	-	
Discharged, sentence commuted,	-	-	-	3	-	
Transferred to lunatic asylum,	-	-	-	3	-	
Transferred to Refuges, viz.:—Protestant, 1; Roman Catholic, 41,	-	-	-	42	-	
Died,	-	-	-	4	-	
Committed suicide,	-	-	-	1	-	
Sent to nurse,	-	-	-	-	5	
To Industrial Schools,	-	-	-	-	5	
Total disposed of,	-	-	-	91	10	
Remaining in custody, 31st December, 1872,	-	-	-	310	13	

AGES OF PRISONERS (ON CONVICTION)

NOW IN CUSTODY.			
15 years and under 20 years,	-	7	
20 " 25 "	-	34	
25 " 30 "	-	66	
30 " 35 "	-	62	
35 " 40 "	-	42	
40 " 45 "	-	36	
45 " 50 "	-	27	
50 years and upwards,	-	30	
Total.	-	-	310

NUMBER OF PRISONERS NOW IN CUSTODY  
WHO WERE CONVICTED IN THE FOLLOW-  
ING YEARS.

In the year,	1851,	-	-	-	1
"	1856,	-	-	-	1
"	1857,	-	-	-	1
"	1853,	-	-	-	1
"	1864,	-	-	-	1
"	1855,	-	-	-	5
"	1860,	-	-	-	13
"	1867,	-	-	-	16
"	1868,	-	-	-	31
"	1869,	-	-	-	32
"	1870,	-	-	-	67
"	1871,	-	-	-	72
"	1872,	-	-	-	69
Total,	-	-	-	-	310

Age of youngest prisoner on conviction,  
17 years.

Age of oldest prisoner on conviction, 68 years.

SENTENCES of PRISONERS now in CUSTODY.

Transportation—Life, -	-	3	Penal Servitude—7 years, -	-	182
Penal Servitude—Life, -	-	4	" 5 " -	-	102
" 15 years, -	-	1			
" 14 " -	-	2	Total, -	-	310
" 10 " -	-	16			

CRIMES OF PRISONERS now in CUSTODY.

ADMINISTERING POISON.		MURDER.	
Administering poison with intent to murder, - - - - -	1	Murder, - - - - -	4
Attempt to set fire to a building, - - - - -	1	Manslaughter, - - - - -	4
Burglary and robbery, - - - - -	3	Murder, - - - - -	6
By fraud and force detaining a child under 14 years, - - - - -	1	Obtaining goods by false pretences, - - - - -	2
Coining, - - - - -	1	Picking pockets in Roman Catholic Chapel, - - - - -	1
Feloniously wounding, - - - - -	1	Receiving stolen goods, - - - - -	12
Felony, - - - - -	38	Robbery, - - - - -	7
Felony, and previous conviction, - - - - -	5	Robbery with violence, - - - - -	1
Having base coin, - - - - -	1	Stealing from the person, - - - - -	16
Housebreaking and robbery, - - - - -	2	Subsequent felony, - - - - -	6
Larceny, - - - - -	52	Unlawfully and maliciously wounding, - - - - -	1
Larceny after previous conviction, - - - - -	70	Uttering base coin, - - - - -	1
Larceny from person, - - - - -	60	Writing threatening letters, - - - - -	1
Larceny and subsequent felony, - - - - -	7		
		Total, - - - - -	310

Mountjoy  
Female  
Convict  
Prison.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF PRISONERS' LABOUR for the year ended 31st December, 1872.

Superintendent's  
Report.

How employed.	Average No. of Prisoners employed daily.	Estimated Value of the Work per- formed.
Sewing and knitting prison materials.	-	£ s. d. 181 11 7
Sewing for customers, 22,960 shirts made.	174.96	202 6 9
Tailoring.	28.44	439 19 2
Washing prison clothing, bedding, &c.,	-	392 7 8
" for Mountjoy Male Prison,	-	124 5 6
" for Lusk Prison,	-	16 6 3
" for Government Prisons' Office,	25.78	8 6 7
" for prison officers,	-	42 16 2
" for Royal Irish Constabulary Depot.	-	123 7 11
Cooking, nursing, cleaning, picking fibre, bone breaking, monitresses in school, for 304 working days, at 8d. per day,	62.90	637 7 9
Total,	292.10	2,168 15 4

Daily average number of prisoners in custody during the year, - 320.060

Per-centage on prison population working, - 91.435

    "    "    in punishment, - 3.346

    "    "    sick or infirm, - 5.219

DELIA J. LIDWILL, Superintendent.

## MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORT.

Mountjoy Female Prison,  
January, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the sanitary condition of this prison for the past year, and to reiterate that, on the whole, the health of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

Epidemic and contagious diseases have continued to prevail in the city and in the immediate neighbourhood of the prison. The precautionary measures referred to in my last report have been continued, notwithstanding which, one case of small-pox occurred. The woman was promptly isolated, and every possible means used to prevent the spread of the disease; and, I am happy to say, with the best results, as she made a good recovery, and the infection spread no farther.

The prevailing diseases during the year were—influenza, febrile and catarrhal affections; and although the whole of last year was most ungenial, yet the numbers admitted to hospital and treated in the prison were pretty nearly the same as last year. Four deaths occurred in hospital—one from chronic bronchitis, with cachexia; one from debility and chronic rheumatism (she had been for five years preceding her death an inmate of the hospital); one from acute pneumonia, and one from phthisis.

I regret to say I have to report a death from suicide in the prison. The woman was an eccentric character, with a strong tendency to the commission of the crime of arson, for which she had been several times tried and ultimately convicted to penal servitude. Perceiving her eccentricity, I had her placed in the open class for the invalids and weak-minded, in order that she might have the benefit of modified association.



Taking advantage of the hour in separation during dinner, she suspended herself by her handkerchief from the cell window. On being observed and cut down, I was sent for and promptly attended, but found that life was extinct. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned in accordance with these circumstances, but the cause of death was attributed to temporary insanity.

I cannot help remarking that I consider it a subject for serious consideration whether it would not be advisable to have a prisoner who shows a *real* tendency to suicide removed, if it could be possibly done, to the lunatic asylum, because it sometimes happens that an individual inmate of the prison may exhibit a tendency to self-destruction, who in other respects would not be considered a fit subject for the asylum; and as greater facilities exist in a prison than in the asylum for carrying out her design, the latter would, in my opinion, be the proper place to have her located.

Three prisoners were transmitted to the criminal lunatic asylum at Dundrum, one of whom was previously certified to be of unsound mind. The other two were eccentric and melancholy from their reception in the prison. They laboured under various delusions and became insane.

The principal difficulty in my department is caused by a few refractory prisoners, on whom punishment produces no deterrent effect; and as the duty of the medical officer is to preserve their health, having due regard at the same time to the maintenance of good order and discipline in the prison, they have recourse to every stratagem to try and escape the consequences of their misconduct through him.

The health of the matrons continues satisfactory. Twelve were treated in hospital, and two discontinued in the service on medical grounds.

I beg to express my satisfaction with the manner in which the hospital matrons have performed their duties.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. YOUNG, M.D., Medical Officer.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.

TABLE I.—HOSPITAL RETURN for the year 1872.

Number of Prisoners in custody, 1st January, 1872,	-	-	-	-	323	} 401
" " received during the year, .	-	-	-	-	78	
" Patients in hospital, 1st January, 1872,	-	-	-	-	20	} 188
" " admitted during the year, .	-	-	-	-	168	
" " discharged from hospital, .	-	-	-	-	169	} 188
" " died in hospital, .	-	-	-	-	4	
" " remaining in hospital, 1st January, 1873,	-	-	-	-	15	} 15.73
Daily average number of sick in hospital during the year, .	-	-	-	-	-	
Number of times prisoners were prescribed for in the prison, .	-	-	-	-	-	2,687
Daily average number prescribed for, .	-	-	-	-	-	7.36

TABLE 2.—DEATHS during the year.

Register No.	Initials.	Received in Prison.	Admitted to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Disease.
1973	J. K.	3 Nov., 1871.	31 Jan., 1872,	27 April, 1872,	Chronic Bronchitis with Cachexia.
1563	M. S.	22 Oct., 1866,	6 June, 1867,	29 June, 1872,	Chronic Rheumatism and Debility.
1827	E. S.	18 Jan., 1870,	23 Oct., 1872,	20 Oct., 1872,	Acute Pneumonia.
1931	S. S.	18 April, 1871,	12 Jan., 1872,	3 Nov., 1872,	Phthisis.
2011	C. S.*	27 March, 1872,	—	18 Sept., 1872,	Suicide.

MOUNTJOY  
FEMALE  
CONVICT  
PRISON.

TABLE 3.—CONVICTS transferred to Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

Register No.	Initials.	Where convicted.	Date of conviction.	Received in Prison.	Date sent to Asylum.
1921	E. K.	Wexford,	24 Mar., 1871,	10 April, 1861,	24 Feb., 1872.
1987	S. F.	Wicklow,	4 Jan., 1872,	30 Jan., 1872,	11 May, 1872.
1991	M. S.	Dublin,	10 Jan., 1872,	17 Jan., 1872,	10 July, 1872.

Medical  
Officer's  
Report.

TABLE 4.—DISEASES of those admitted to Hospital.

Febrile, -	-	-	-	10	Diarrhoea, -	-	-	-	2
Parturition, -	-	-	-	1	Laryngitis, -	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia, -	-	-	-	4	Ulcer, -	-	-	-	5
Catarrh, -	-	-	-	24	Colic, -	-	-	-	2
Observation, for, -	-	-	-	18	Anorexia, -	-	-	-	1
Abscess, -	-	-	-	5	Tonsillitis, -	-	-	-	2
Heart, disease of, -	-	-	-	2	Anæmia, -	-	-	-	3
Bronchitis, -	-	-	-	9	Boil, -	-	-	-	2
Phthisis, -	-	-	-	1	Cancer, -	-	-	-	1
Malingering, -	-	-	-	1	Gastric, -	-	-	-	4
Hæmorrhoids, -	-	-	-	3	Whitlow, -	-	-	-	1
Rheumatism, -	-	-	-	3	Cutaneous, -	-	-	-	1
Influenza, -	-	-	-	17	Headache, -	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia, -	-	-	-	1	Erysipelas, -	-	-	-	3
Parulis, -	-	-	-	1	Knee-joint, of, -	-	-	-	1
Hysteria, -	-	-	-	2	Scrofula, -	-	-	-	3
Debility, -	-	-	-	7	Uterine, -	-	-	-	6
Fracture, -	-	-	-	2	Small-pox, -	-	-	-	1
Sprain, -	-	-	-	1	Cynanche, -	-	-	-	4
Asthma, -	-	-	-	2	Mania, -	-	-	-	1
Abortion, -	-	-	-	1	Neuralgia, -	-	-	-	8

Protestant  
Chaplain's  
Report.

### PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Female Prison,  
January 14, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—The unremitting supervision of the Prison on the part of the Directors leaves me scarcely anything to supply by way of report with which you are not familiar.

The duties of my chaplaincy have been discharged during the past year, as in those preceding, carefully and regularly.

The attention with which the prisoners engage in the services of the

\* This prisoner was not in hospital.

Church, and the interest which they take in these, should be witnessed in order to be duly estimated.

I see the women individually from time to time, and occasionally as my attention is attracted to any of them by the Superintendent or any of her officers, or by my own observations, and thus I can ascertain in some measure their sentiments, and so I am enabled to encourage and assist them to comply with the requirements of their position, and whenever they shall have failed to meet these requirements, or as they say, "Have got into trouble," I am enabled by my counsel to assist them to regain what has been lost, and to induce them to take a lesson from the past for their guidance in the future. The discipline of the prison renders it an admirable training school, and the different occupations of the prisoners are such as to fit them to earn their living after they shall have been liberated.

Those of the prisoners whose children have been placed in Industrial Schools are well pleased by this, and it has helped very much to induce them "to study to be quiet and to mind their own business." It appears to me that it would be desirable that any hindrance which exists whereby the children of convicts are prevented from being placed in these schools should be removed, as besides the advantages to the parents already mentioned, the children also would be removed from what would so frequently be improper guardianship.

The lady visitors continue to give us the benefit of their valuable aid, and I have much pleasure in acknowledging your compliance with my requisition for an addition to our library.

Your obedient servant,

DAVID STUART, Protestant Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,  
Dublin Castle.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS' REPORT.

Mountjoy Female Convict Prison,  
March 5, 1873.

*Roman  
Catholic  
Chaplain's  
Report.*

GENTLEMEN,—Submitting our Report for 1872 we have in the first place to offer our best thanks to the Directors, as also to the Superintendent, Matrons, and Nuns, for the courteous and earnest exertions of all to facilitate our duties, and in every way promote their object—namely, the spiritual well-being of the prisoners.

The results of these united efforts have been as satisfactory as it was reasonable to expect, viz., the general good conduct of the vast majority of the prisoners.

The troublesome prisoners, who are sufficiently numerous to keep the penal ward constantly occupied, appear to be in general, we are sorry to say, incorrigible. The same individuals are constantly in punishment, and so far from being reformed or improved by it, that it seems to render them more hardened and hopeless than ever. We do our best to pacify these self-willed sufferers, and have begun Sunday prayers for them, which commence midst cries and imprecations, but generally are joined in before we end by all. We find as a rule in these punished convicts more seeming madness than malicious wickedness.

MOUNTJOY  
 FEMALE  
 CONVICT  
 PRISON.

Roman  
 Catholic  
 Chaplain's  
 Report.

What appears to us very worthy of remark concerning the inefficacy of our penal punishment is—I. That the crimes committed in the penal ward are often far worse than those for which the convicts are condemned to it; and II. That prisoners at first giving every sign of repentance and good will become gradually restless and frantic as the punishment is continued.

We have during the year given weekly instructions to the matrons, whose attendance was regular, and general conduct, as far as it came under our notice, edifying. We take this opportunity to commend them, gentlemen, to your most indulgent consideration, on account of the many and arduous duties of their responsible positions.

Intending to increase still further our ministrations for the temporal and eternal happiness of the many souls entrusted to our care,

We have the honour to remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

GEO. BUCKERIDGE, R.C.C.

BARTH. FITZPATRICK, A.R.C.C.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons.

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#### PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

12, Montpelier-hill, Dublin,  
 January, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to report that I have regularly discharged my duties during the past year.

Nothing particular has occurred in my department which calls for any special observation.

The service appointed for the Church which I represent has been performed every Sabbath; and on every Tuesday I have given instruction to my class, either by explaining portions of Scripture, or by reading books chiefly of such a biographical character as seemed to me best suited to the prisoners under my care.

The best attention has been unvaryingly given to my ministrations, and I cherish the hope that impressions have been made, and resolutions formed significant of a reformed future.

It is simply due to the officials of the prison whom I meet in the discharge of my duties to note my appreciation of their attention. From Mrs. Lidwill and all the officers, I receive all such aid as is necessary for a Chaplain's efficiency.

I am, gentlemen, yours very truly,

S. G. MORRISON, Presbyterian Chaplain.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,  
 The Castle, Dublin,

Presby-  
 terian  
 Chaplain's  
 Report.

## SCHOOLMISTRESS'S REPORT.

MOUNTJOY  
FEMALE  
CONVICT  
PRISON.

Mountjoy Female Prison,

10th January, 1873.

School-  
mistress's  
Report.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour of presenting my report on the working of the school department of this prison for the year ended 31st December, 1872.

In summer the school is open from 8 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 2 to 4½ in the afternoon of each day, and in winter from 9 to 11½ in the forenoon, and from 3 to 4½ in the afternoon of each day. There is no afternoon school on Saturdays either in summer or winter.

The system pursued has been the same as that detailed in my report for the year 1871, and has been attended with equally satisfactory results during the year just closed. The daily average attendance during the year was 178, and the number newly admitted during the same period was 88. Of the latter, 15 were able to read and write, 10 were able to read only, whilst the remaining 63 were wholly illiterate.

During the year, 45 prisoners were promoted from the First to the Second Book, 31 from the Second to the Third, and 34 from the Third to the Fourth or highest Reading Book used in the school. The subjects usually taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, writing from dictation, geography, and such general information as is calculated to interest the prisoners and to improve their minds and dispositions.

The progress made in reading has been very satisfactory, as is evident from the number of promotions which have taken place in the several classes. There are at present in the prison 120 prisoners who, on admission, were wholly ignorant, but who can now read and write with tolerable ease and correctness. When prisoners are able to read correctly, and to write a simple letter to their friends, their further attendance at school is, by a recent regulation, discontinued, in order that the teachers may be enabled to devote their attention to the prisoners who are most in need of instruction. The progress of the prisoners in arithmetic and geography has also been satisfactory.

The instructions given to the prisoners from time to time upon the objects of the prison system to which they are subjected have been attended with satisfactory results. In such instructions they always take a lively interest; and the teachers take care by frequent explanation and interrogation to make the prisoners clearly understand the nature and object of the "Mark system," and what they may gain by industry and good conduct in the different stages of their imprisonment.

The regulation, requiring prisoners to be able to read and write as a necessary qualification for transfer to the refuges, has been acted upon during the year, and the cases of such prisoners as were affected by it, but who were not fully up to the required standard, were specially brought under the notice of Captain Barlow. Of 42 prisoners transferred during the year, 34 were able to read and write, 5 were able to read only, and the remaining 3 could neither read nor write. These were women of a very low order of intellect, and incapable of making any improvement in reading or writing, though quiet and attentive in school, which was certified to Captain Barlow in their respective cases.

The discipline of the school was well maintained, and the prisoners, with very few exceptions, yielded a willing and cheerful submission to the regulations of the school. Their conduct while under instruction was, on the whole, very creditable. They appeared to take an interest

MOUNTSON  
FEMALE  
CONVICT  
PRISON.

School-  
mistress's  
Report.

in what they were taught, to appreciate the value of learning, and to take a pleasure in it.

The teachers, in dealing with the prisoners under their care, always bear in mind that many of them have been the victims of ignorance, folly, and vice, and that their early associations have been of the worst kind. They therefore endeavour, by kind treatment and with patience and forbearance, to impress upon the prisoners' minds that all the restrictions and regulations of the prison are intended for their good, and that it is their interest as well as their duty to be obedient and respectful to those placed in authority over them. I believe, gentlemen, that much good has been effected in this way; and prisoners often express their gratitude to the teachers for their kind advice. In conclusion, I feel great pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal, attention, and effective co-operation of the other teachers, who spared no pains in forwarding, in every way, the improvement of the prisoners in their respective sections.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

MARY DWYER, Head Schoolmistress.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,  
Dublin Castle.

### LUSK INTERMEDIATE PRISON.

LUSK  
INTERME-  
DIATE  
PRISON.

Director's  
Report.

In this prison also there has been no material change in the arrangements for several years past. The daily average number of convicts in custody during the past year was 57; 109 were received during the year, 93 were released upon licence. As reported last year, the prison has been conducted in every respect in a satisfactory manner, and is very creditable to the Superintendent and the general staff. The conduct and industry of the prisoners has been satisfactory, in two cases only was it found necessary to remove prisoners for misconduct; three convicts escaped during the year, but were retaken after some days. It is satisfactory to add, that there have been fewer reconvictions amongst those men released from Lusk during the past three years than formerly.

The health of the prisoners has been very good, no death occurred during the year. As formerly, the prisoners have been for the most part employed on the farm; some few who were tradesmen being employed at their respective trades.

The crops were good, the potato crop excepted, and at least the usual returns would have been shown, had it not been necessary, in order to prevent selling at a sacrifice, to hold over a large number of sheep which will be disposed of in the ensuing financial year.

The Superintendent has found a valuable limestone quarry on the farm; it promises to supply not only building stone of good quality, but also stone for making the roads, which are much required, and for burning into lime for building and use on the farm; probably in time it may be possible to employ some of the

convicts in stone-cutting, when large profit might be made by selling the dressed stones.

The school has been carried on in the evenings as usual, and it is creditable to the school instructor, Mr. Daly, and also to the other schoolmasters in the convict service, that nearly every convict released from Lusk can read and write, the very few exceptions being men either aged, or of very dull intellect, or those who come from Irish-speaking districts.

It will be necessary shortly to provide accommodation in place of the iron huts, which, notwithstanding every care having been taken of them, are falling rapidly into decay. It is proposed to erect by convict labour stone buildings to replace the huts; these buildings will be so arranged as to be suitable hereafter, with trifling alterations, for farm purposes, should the Government at any time desire to dispose of or let the farm. Excepting timber and slates, no expense will be incurred for these buildings. Two cottages are approaching completion by prisoners' labour, to replace two cottages now occupied by warders which are unfit for further habitation.

The usual reports and statistics from the Superintendent, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the School Instructor are attached.

The agent for discharged convicts, Mr. Crowe, has, as last year, assisted as far as possible those on licence who needed his aid; he has also been of considerable service to convicts, both male and female, who have been discharged from other convict prisons.

J. BARLOW, *Director*.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Lusk Convict Intermediate Prison,

1st January, 1873.

*Superintendent's  
Report.*

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit the usual annual report on this prison and farm for the year ending 31st December, 1872.

The warders have attended to the works on the farm in a very efficient manner, and I have found them moral, sober, steady, and well-disposed in striving to reform the convicts under their charge by good advice, instruction at labour, and good example. Warder Bell has retired from the service on medical grounds. Warder Reilly has been transferred to this prison from Spike Island. These are the only changes on the staff during the past year. The conduct of the convicts has been very good, obedient, moral, and respectful, giving very little trouble in their management. This has been a very wet, trying season, and the outdoor labour on the farm most disagreeable, and well calculated to test the stability of the convicts, yet they have done their work without murmur, and in a satisfactory manner. One hundred and nine convicts have been received at Lusk during the year, 93 have been discharged, 4 have been removed to Mountjoy Prison Hospital, 2 have been removed to Spike Island Convict Prison for misconduct, 3 have absconded—they have been all retaken, they were of the soldier and habitual criminal class of convicts, not willing to become honest or industrious.

LASK  
INTERME-  
DIATE  
PRISON.

Superinten-  
dent's  
Report.

The daily average number of convicts for the year at Lask has been 57.

The chaplains continue to take the same lively interest in the spiritual welfare of their charge. Dr. Quinlan and Dr. Mahoney attend on the sick with usual kind treatment. The school continues each evening after working hours, and fair progress is made in learning by the convicts. The farm produce has been a fair average (potatoes excepted). The highest market rates have been obtained for wheat and oats. The hay not required for use on the farm has been sold by auction. The farm stock has done well, and at present consists of 13 beasts in stall-feeding, 6 milch cows, 168 sheep and lambs, 64 pigs, 4 horses, and 2 young horses being reared on the farm. The convicts attend on all, and are remarkable for kind treatment. The convicts who have learned trades are employed at them as usual. The prison huts and farm buildings kept in repair. Two new cottages are building, and nearly finished, in the place of two found here in 1857, that are now dangerous to be occupied. They are for the warders' families. A quarry has been found and opened on the farm, and some very good building stones raised. This will supply a want, as stones and lime can now be had on the farm for many useful purposes.

The clothing have been kept in good repair, and the expenses only what could not be avoided. I beg to state that from the highest official to the lowest I have found unity of purpose in striving to reform the convicts, and during no former year to my knowledge have I seen more cheering and satisfactory results than during the past one. The usual statistics are annexed. I certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with, except in such cases as have been brought under the notice of visiting Director.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

R. GUNNING, Superintendent.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,  
Dublin Castle.

#### CRIMES of 109 Convicts received in 1872.

Arson,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault to do bodily harm,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" grievous,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" malicious, by stabbing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Army offences,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Burglary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
" and robbery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Breaking into warehouse and stealing thereout,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cattle-stealing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Coining,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Damage to dwelling,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Feloniously attempting to steal and previous conviction for felony,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Housebreaking,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
" and robbery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Horse-stealing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Having coining tools in possession,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
" and former convictions,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
" from person and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
" from dwelling-house,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
" " " the inmates being put in bodily fear,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" of wearing apparel,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1



CRIMES of 109 Convicts received in 1872—continued.

Killing a sheep with intent to steal the carcase after conviction			
for felony,	-	-	1
Manslaughter,	-	-	5
Malicious injury to warp and loom in Richmond Bridewell,	-	-	1
Obtaining goods under false pretences,	-	-	1
"    money	-	-	1
Robbery,	-	-	2
"    from person,	-	-	1
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	5
"    "    and previous conviction,	-	-	1
Sheep-stealing,	-	-	2
Stealing calves,	-	-	1
"    clothes,	-	-	1
"    linen from bleach green,	-	-	1
Shop breaking and larceny,	-	-	5
Uttering forged Post Office orders for money,	-	-	1
Total.	-	-	100

LUKE  
INTERME-  
DIATE  
PRISON,  
—  
*Superintendent's  
Report*

SENTENCES of 109 Convicts received during the year ended 31st December, 1872.

5 years' penal servitude, commuted to 3 years' penal servitude,	2
5 " " " " " " " " " " " "	64
7 " " " " " " " " " " " "	36
10 " " " " " " " " " " " "	5
14 " " " " " " " " " " " "	1
Life penal servitude, commuted to 12 years' penal servitude,	1
Total.	109

AGES of 109 Convicts received during the year ended 31st December, 1872.

Under 20 years of age,	-	-	-	-	-
20 years and under 30,	-	-	-	-	50
30 " " 40,	-	-	-	-	30
40 " " 50,	-	-	-	-	19
50 " " 60,	-	-	-	-	6
60 years and upwards,	-	-	-	-	4
Total.	-	-	-	-	109

RETURN showing the Number of Convicts in custody during the year ended 31st December, 1872, and how they have been disposed of.

In custody 1st January, 1872,	-	-	-	56
Received from Spike Island <i>via</i> Mountjoy,	-	-	-	89
„ from Mountjoy Male Prison,	-	-	-	10
Total,	-	-	-	165
Released on licence,	-	-	-	93
Removed to Spike Island <i>via</i> Mountjoy, for misconduct,	-	-	-	2
„ to Mountjoy Male Prison Hospital,	-	-	-	4
Absconded,	-	-	-	3
Remaining in custody, 31st December, 1872,	-	-	-	63
Total,	-	-	-	165

RETURN showing the Proportion of Sick and Deaths to the number of Prisoners  
in custody for the year ended 31st December, 1872.

No. of Prisoners in Custody.	Daily Average No.	Daily Average No. of Sick.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage on Prison Population.
165	57.2	0.45	-	-

LASK  
INTER-  
MEDIATE  
PRISON.

ACCOUNT showing the value of Productive Labour of Prisoners at Lusk for the year ended 31st December, 1872.

Trades.	Amount.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	
Tailors, - - -	17 16 0	
Shoemakers, - - -	28 11 6	
Carpenters, - - -	64 0 0	
Smiths, - - -	15 0 0	
Nailers, - - -	4 1 0	
Printers, - - -	33 8 0	Daily average number, - - 57.2
Masons and stone-cutters,	287 0 0	Less sick, - - - 44
	519 16 6	56.76
Forty-five convicts employed at general farm work for fifty-two weeks, at 11s. a week, - -	1,287 0 0	Average earning of each effective prisoner, £31 16s. 8d.
Total, - - -	1,806 16 8	

Protestant  
Chaplain's  
Report.

### PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

January 7, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—The average number of Protestant convicts attending my instructions in Lusk Prison during the past year has been, if I am not mistaken, greater than during any previous year since I was appointed chaplain, and I may add, they have been very attentive, and without exception seemed to take much interest in my ministrations.

I desire to return you thanks for the permission you accorded to me at the commencement of the year, to charge my temporary curate during my six months' absence from the parish, with the duties of the chaplaincy, and I can state from the opinions he expressed to me that he was also much pleased with the arrangements of Lusk Prison, the civility of the officials, and the good conduct and intelligence of the class who assembled to meet him for weekly instruction and prayers. The services have been conducted by me as usual, viz., Sabbath ministrations in Lusk Church, and weekly lecture and prayer in the prison, which, I trust, may not have been in vain, for never does Christ force his way into the heart, never does He enable His ministers to cast down its strongholds, but He helps them also to do more, to make prisoners as it were of the hearts of sinners, to bring into captivity every thought into obedience to Himself. The soul thus enthralled willingly submits to the Divine Lawgiver, and acknowledges its duty to Him who has led "captivity captive." Henceforth the commandments are loved, and everything is for conscience sake abhorred which would tempt the convert to transgress them.

The great rainfall during the past year, and the increased number of prisoners, would, I think, render increased accommodation to enable them to dry their clothes quickly, such as larger drying stoves, desirable, but I have no reason to think there has been any neglect or dissatisfaction on this subject. I continue to receive every attention from the Superintendent and officials of the prison.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, yours obediently,

R. WRIGHTSON, Protestant Chaplain.

To the Directors of Convict Prisons,  
Dublin Castle.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

LUSK  
INTERME-  
DIATE  
PRISON.

Lusk, February 6th, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—It is gratifying to me to be able to report most favourably, year after year, of Lusk Prison. The discipline is excellent, the rules and regulations have been carried out in such a manner as to reflect the highest credit on the excellent Superintendent, Mr. Gauning, and all the other officials.

The prisoners are orderly and well conducted, and when the period of their liberation arrives, as it does for some every year, they leave (as far as I have an opportunity of judging) with feelings of gratitude for the kind treatment they received whilst here, and with a determination to become henceforth good and useful members of society.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

N. O'FARRELL, P.P.

*Roman  
Catholic  
Chaplain's  
Report.*

## MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

*Medical  
Officer's  
Report.*

Lusk Government Prison,

4th January, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit the usual annual report of the sanitary condition of this prison during the past year.

No death occurred during that time. The only case of serious illness was that of prisoner Philip Maguire (2,085), who narrowly escaped death from acute peritonitis during the month of March last.

Second class, Warder Bell was discharged from the service upon medical report of unfitness on account of the state of his eyes.

The following prisoners were removed to the Mountjoy hospital for treatment for the following diseases :—

- 1st. William Harris (2,137), Hernia.
- 2nd. John Hynes (2,168), Dyspepsia.
- 3rd. Thomas Culliffe (2,192), Otorrhœa.

The general health of the prisoners was excellent, also that of the officers and their families. I attribute this satisfactory state of things (the more remarkable upon account of the extraordinary inclemency of the season) to the great care and assiduity displayed by Mr. Superintendent Gunning and the other officers in charge of the prison; also to your judicious practice of not sending down weak prisoners who are of little use and are certain to become ill on account of the hardships of weather, &c., necessarily incidental to the establishment.

During the year the country was visited by an epidemic of small-pox. Upon its appearance all the prisoners were paraded and carefully examined. Several did not appear to have been ever vaccinated, many to have been insufficiently done so to. All these were at once vaccinated thoroughly with lymph procured at the Cow Pock Institution by your sanction. All prisoners arriving here afterwards were similarly examined and vaccinated if necessary. By these means, although small-

pox raged in the neighbouring village, and in some of the cottages in the vicinity, no prisoner was so attacked. None of the officers required vaccination; some of the members of their families did, and were attended to.

I cannot conclude my report without again, on this occasion, thanking my friend Dr. Mahony for his zeal and efficiency on all occasions when his services were required.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS J. B. QUINLAN, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent.

To the Directors of Government Prisons.

# REGISTRAR AND SCHOOL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

Registrar  
and School  
Instructor's  
Report.

Lask Convict Prison,

29th January, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance to your order, I beg leave to submit the following report on the educational department of this prison for the year ended 31st December, 1872. On the 1st January, 1872, the number of prisoners in the various school classes was 56. There were admitted during the year from Spike Island Prison 99, and from Mountjoy Male Convict Prison 10, making up a total of 165 inmates within that period. Of these, 93 have been discharged, 4 removed to Mountjoy Male Prison hospital, 2 removed to Spike Island Convict Prison for misconduct, and 3 absconded, leaving 63 in all the school classes on the 31st December, 1872. The system of education remains unaltered, and the hours of instruction precisely the same, namely, from 5½ P.M. till 7½. In all seasons of the year, when the toils of the day are over, at the ringing of the school bell the prisoners take their allotted places with the greatest order and regularity, and it is a source of much pleasure to me to be in a position to report that the prisoners, notwithstanding the extreme severity of the present winter and the endurance of more than ordinary wet and hardship on the farm works, have, on all occasions, betaken themselves to their usual school operations with the utmost good humour, and appeared relaxed rather than wearied by their evening attendance at school. Their conduct and demeanour while under instruction have been all that is desirable, and their attention to my simple instructions in the highest degree encouraging to me. During the year some very intelligent men have passed through this prison, and I have availed myself of this circumstance to place one of them in the midst of 5 or 6 who required particular attention to forward them on, and willingly and well have I always found them to perform this work, and this without any expectation of the least reward. I have the pleasing fact to report that of the 109 prisoners received in this prison during the year, almost all could read and write, the exceptions being of the ordinary class of old men and some very few of such exceedingly dull habits and obtuse intellects, that no man could make anything of them in the way of learning. Much credit belongs to the teachers of the other Convict Prisons for the educational proficiency of the prisoners received here during the year, and the

result of their services is to be seen in the cases of a considerable number of convicts at Lusk, who on conviction could neither read nor write, but can now do both. I make every effort to improve on the foundation laid for me and with very satisfactory results. A considerable number of the convicts confined in this prison during the year were habitual offenders with repeated previous convictions recorded against them, whose former lives were idle and dissolute, and upon whose actions no proper restraint was ever exercised. It is pleasing to see men of such antecedents in the farm fields of Lusk Prison, using the scythe, the sickle, and the spade, under the directions of their officers, and becoming good labourers and acquiring industrious habits.

Ninety-three men have been discharged from this prison during the year, improved in minds, in morals, and in principles, and I feel assured that they will remember the many warnings they received against idleness, intemperance, evil associates, and dishonesty.

There were, I am sure, exceptions, but such exceptions have not been peculiar to the year 1872.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES DALY, School Instructor.

The Directors of Convict Prisons,  
Dublin Castle.

LUSK  
INTERME-  
DIATE  
PRISON.  
—  
*Registrar  
and School  
Instructor's  
Report.*

## APPENDIX.

## STATEMENT of the Expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1872.

Heads of Service.	Mountjoy (Males).	Mountjoy (Females).	Lusk.	Spika Island.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and wages, - - -	3,181 5 10	2,730 8 4	745 19 1	7,021 6 0
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu of rations and quarters, -	331 4 0	427 14 3	89 7 0	873 1 5
Uniforms for officers, - - -	192 12 10	141 1 5	41 15 4	425 0 7
Vietualling for convicts, (including extras for the sick,) - - -	1,275 13 4	2,858 9 6	788 3 2	6,491 5 8
Clothing for convicts, including cloth- ing on liberation, - - -	473 0 2	610 16 8	333 6 8	1,621 8 1
Bedding for convicts, - - -	27 5 6	10 6 11	8 3 2	168 13 0
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c., -	60 18 1	84 3 0	14 7 1	95 3 3
Gratuities to convicts, - - -	17 19 0	529 2 6	*849 8 7	350 10 3
Kitchen utensils, crockery, &c., -	4 18 4	31 11 11	0 16 0	4 13 2
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles,	75 16 9	268 15 11	13 14 7	138 11 2
Escort and conveyance of convicts on removal and liberation, - -	15 3 4	37 15 8	52 6 1	55 18 11
Incidental expenses, - - -	135 0 4	135 10 6	53 14 5	135 0 7
Total, - - -	5,810 17 6	7,833 18 5	2,991 2 2	17,570 12 1

\* The great majority of the convicts have been discharged from Lusk Prison, and the gratuities which have accumulated in other prisons are paid from this establishment, which accounts for this heavy expenditure.

The payments for furniture and fittings, fuel and light, buildings and repairs, and rents, rates, and taxes have been transferred to the Board of Works since 31st March, 1868.

RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the APPENDIX.

Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the years  
1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859.

	1854.					1855.				
	Spike Island and Phillipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1854.	Spike Island and Phillipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1855.
No. of Prisoners, .	2,290	339	556	443	3,628	1,777	488	430	452	3,147
Average daily No. of Sick, .	276	25	46	21	368	203	36	65	17	321
No. of Deaths, .	341	6	33	9	389	101	8	31	9	149
Per-centage on prison population, .	10.5	1.2	5.9	2.	8.	5.7	1.6	7.2	2.	4.7
	1856.					1857.				
	Spike Island and Phillipstown.	Cork and Grange-gorman.	Newgate and Smithfield.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1856.	Spike Island and Phillipstown.	Cork, Grange-gorman, and Newgate.	Smithfield and Luck.	Mountjoy.	Totals, 1857.
No. of Prisoners, .	1,619	613	190	431	2,853	1,329	636	70	357	2,442
Average daily No. of Sick, .	101	42	35	16	194	67	37	6	16	126
No. of Deaths, .	35	11	5	3	54	34	6	2	3	45
Per-centage on prison population, .	2.1	1.8	2.5	.7	1.9	2.6	.9	2.9	.8	1.9
	1858.					1859.				
	Spike Island and Phillipstown.	Female Prison.	Smithfield and Luck.	Mountjoy Males.	Totals, 1858.	Spike Island and Phillipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Luck.	Mountjoy Male.	Totals, 1859.
No. of Prisoners, .	1,003	593	97	320	2,013	837	464	90	298	1,693
Average daily No. of Sick, .	61	41	4	12	98	32	14	3	13	62
No. of Deaths, .	16	12	2	3	33	11	3	-	1	15
Per-centage on prison population, .	1.6	2.	9.6	0.9	1.6	1.3	0.6	-	0.3	0.9

APPENDIX RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.

	1860.					1861.				
	Spike Island and Phillipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1860.	Spike Island and Phillipstown.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1861.
No. of Prisoners, .	783	423	105	251	1,562	676	394	94	205	1,369
Average daily No. of Sick, .	23	17	4	11	54	15	20	4	11	50
No. of Deaths, .	8	11	—	1	15	1	6	1	3	11
Per-centage on prison population, .	3	2.6	—	.4	.96	.1	1.5	1.1	1.5	.80
	1862.					1863.				
	Spike Island and Phillipstown*	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1862.	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1863.
No. of Prisoners, .	700	416	79	316	1,519	703	460	75	370	1,588
Average daily No. of Sick, .	14	27	4	17	62	9	26	4	17	56
No. of Deaths, .	8	10	—	5	23	10	4	—	5	19
Per-centage on prison population, .	1.1	2.4	—	1.5	1.5	1.2	.8	—	1.3	1.1
	1864.					1865.				
	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1864.	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1865.
No. of Prisoners, .	918	499	99	250	1,806	901	480	105	221	1,713
Average daily No. of Sick, .	8	30	8	16	62	8	28	5	19	60
No. of Deaths, .	7	13	2	10	32	10	10	3	2	24
Per-centage on prison population, .	.7	2.6	2.0	3.4	1.7	1.1	2	1.0	.9	1.4

\* Phillipstown Prison was closed on the 31st March, 1862.



RETURN showing the PROPORTION of SICK and DEATHS to the APPENDIX.  
 Number of Prisoners in the Irish Convict Prisons for the years  
 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870.

## 1866.

—	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1866.
No. of Prisoners, . . . . .	799	462	96	191	1,548
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	12	23	3	10	48
No. of Deaths, . . . . .	12	5	—	6	23
Per-centage on prison population,	1·5	1·	—	3·1	1·4

## 1867.

—	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1867.
No. of Prisoners, . . . . .	722	426	80	159	1,387
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	12	24	3	8	47
No. of Deaths, . . . . .	9	3	—	1	13
Per-centage on prison population,	1·2	·7	—	·6	·9

## 1868.

—	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1868.
No. of Prisoners, . . . . .	696	409	74	154	1,333
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	12	24	3	3	42
No. of Deaths, . . . . .	8	5	—	1	14
Per-centage on prison population,	1·1	1·2	—	·6	1

## 1869.

—	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Smithfield* and Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1869.
No. of Prisoners, . . . . .	682	389	81	144	1,296
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	12	22	3	3	40
No. of Deaths, . . . . .	3	7	—	1	11
Per-centage on prison population,	·4	1·7	—	·6	·8

## 1870.

—	Spike Island.	Mountjoy Female.	Lusk.	Mountjoy Male.	Total, 1870.
No. of Prisoners, . . . . .	675	340	61	167	1,243
Average daily No. of Sick, . .	15	19	·5	4	38·6
No. of Deaths, . . . . .	2	6	1	—	9
Per-centage on prison population,	·2	1·7	1·5	—	·7

\* Smithfield Prison was closed and the Prisoners transferred to Lusk on 15th June, 1869.

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